NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1805. [*No* 2239.

To Delinquent Subscribers.

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Newport, February 8, 1805.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

At No. 156, *Thames-Street,*

Have on Hand, and now are selling, an excellent Assortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, *consisting of*

SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal patent Cord.
Lotestrings and Persians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-skin and fluff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both English and American manufactured.

Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Fresh Teas.

Powder'd and Brown East and West-India Sugars.
Superior Flote. French and Carolina Indigo.
Cassia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and Ginger.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

A few hundred bushels of coarse Exuma Salt, suitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.

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On the Morning of the 14*th Instant, on Lands owned by* THOMAS NOYES *and Brothers,*

ABOUT Eighty Planks and Boards.—The lawful Owner may have them again, by proving property, and paying charges.

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WILLIAM C. BAEN,

A large assortment of India Cottons viz.

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350 dryed Hides.
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From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1805.

DEBATE

On Mr. ALLEN'S *Resolution for dismissing the Printers of the* PALLADIUM.

[*Concluded from the last Mercury.*]

MR. SULLIVAN (of Boston) said, he should not follow the gentlemen who supported the motion in the observations they had made; but should confine himself to the question then regularly before the House, whether the motion ought to be committed?

He was not desious, he said, that the *sins* and *errors* of Mr. Jefferson should undergo a discussion in the House; but if such discussion had been introduced, and very much to Mr. Jefferson's disadvantage, *that gentleman must blame his friends for it.*

The gentlemen, Mr. S. said, who advocated the motion, declared themselves to have been actuated by a tender regard for the rights of the people, and for the honour and dignity of the House. He was not, he said so much in the habit of using the name of "*The People*" (which had so often of late been prostituted to the worst of purposes) as some men may be, but he trusted he should ever feel the liveliest interest in their welfare, so long as he was permitte to be one of them; and it was from that interest, and the high sense he entertained of the honor and dignity of the House, and of the importance of the subject, that he advocated the proposed commitment.

The motion, he said, was altogether *novel*, and not a little alarming, and proved that we lived in most interesting times. Will gentlemen, he asked, who are in favour of it advert to the Constitution which they say is the guide of their conduct? It was there provided, that—*no subject shall be held to answer for any crime or offence until the same is fully, substantially, formally, and plainly described to him; and that he shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him and to be fully heard by himself and counsel.* Will, he asked, gentlemen advert to the rule of the House, which provides that *no act shall pass affecting the character or property of any individual, unless such individual be first notified thereof?*

What, he again asked is the tendency of this motion? Does it not involve a stigma on the character of these Printers? Does it not involve the deprivation of property to which they may be justly intitled? And is it not proposed to do this without giving to them the crime or offence of which they are accused—and without hearing a syllable in justification or defence—and even without the least notice that such things are in process against them? Such proceedings, he said, could be likened in effect only to the *tyranny* of the *Star Chamber*, by the judgment of which, men were hurried to the scaffold, before they knew they had been accused.

If the motion, Mr. S. said, be adopted, it will become a precedent—and may be construed, in worse times, to give a Legislature the power of proscribing any individual whom it may happen to be displeased with:—The natural course of such measures (which is always from bad to worse) might soon afford a pretext, if violent party men should ever get into power, for depriving the citizen of his reputation and property—and even for taking his life, without indictment, trial or notice. We ought then, he continued, to examine the subject with the greatest caution.—We ought upon every principle of right to learn whether we can adopt a measure the consequence of which might be so extended. The many and serious considerations which the motion involved, demanded that it should have a careful examination; especially as to general principles.—Such examination, he said, could be had only in a committee: And as we cannot constitutionally, nor by the rule of the House, pass affirmatively upon the motion, without notice to the printers, we must decide whether we will call the printers before us, and attend to their defence and proofs; or whether we will leave it to a committee to examine and report such course ought, in their opinion to be adopted. Why were gentlemen, asked Mr. S. who vocate the motion opposed to a commitment? We may not suppose that they wish to hurry us to enact a censure and condemnation against individuals—and upon a fact probably not within our power.—If the gentlemen are founded in the positions they have assumed, why, he asked, are they opposed to a fair investigation in the only mode which the House ever pursues?

In every view, he said, which he had been able to take of the subject, he could not but earnestly hope, that it should be determined to refer it to a committee; whose duty it would be to examine carefully into principles, and into the rights of the parties concerned;—and that the House would act in such a manner as would not lay the ground work of future regrets.—A commitment, he said, being the course which the subject ought to take; he had at present no further object in view—and should not, at this late hour, go into the merits of the motion.

Mr. Bigelow, (of Groton) said, he was sorry to trespass on the patience of the House with any remarks of his at that late hour, and yet more so, that the subject in debate had ever been introduced. It necessarily called forth party feelings, of which it was vain to deny there was an abundance in that House. But as gentlemen had thought proper to introduce it, and after repeated private solicitations to the contrary, still persisted in making it a bone of contention, he could not feel willing in such a case to give a silent vote. The question immediately before the House, Mr. B. said, arose on a motion of the gentleman from Newton, for committing the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pittsfield. The nature of the debate, however, was not materially affected by the motion for commitment—for in considering that, it was proper in a considerable degree to discuss the merits of the resolution itself. He was of opinion that the commitment was expedient, not only because the subject might be more coolly and deliberately examined by a small, than a large number, but because that in this way, if the House should choose to adopt the resolution in the end, they might avoid a violation of one of their rules, which requires that no vote or order in any manner affecting the property or character of an individual should pass the House without previous notice to the party so interested.—It had been said, that the House were fully apprised of the facts relative to the resolution on the table, and were as able to determine on the measures proper to be adopted as they could be after hearing the Printers of the Palladium. Possibly, however, gentlemen who entertained this opinion might find it unexpectedly shaken, should they be put on the proposed committee and make the experiment. Suppose, Sir, said Mr. B. that the printers should attempt to vindicate themselves by proving the truth of the obnoxious allegations which the friends of the resolution had chosen to apply to Mr. Jefferson, though he is not named therein.—Would gentlemen be ready to say that such a defence was not admissible in principle? He said he was fully aware that by the common law of England the truth is no justification for a libel, and that a maxim had obtained that the more truth there is in an offensive publication the greater is the libel. That was a doctrine he had always abhorred. It was a doctrine which the Federal administration of the Government of the United States had thought proper to abrogate, by the famous sedition act: An act, which had often been very undeservedly censured, by those who probably never read more of it than the title.—An act which created no new offence, but abolished some in being before, and allowed more indulgence to the accused than he was entitled to by the existing law.

The gentleman from Pittsfield had been learned on the subject of libels, and had quoted several passages from volumes of the English laws, to prove the obnoxious publication to be a libel, whether the facts therein stated were true or not. It was strange that that gentleman should resort for authorities in such a case to a people to whom he generally seemed to be so hostile:—It would have been more consistent, had he derived his quotations from the laws of one of the new empires—either of the enlightened government of France, or the darkened government of Hayti;—since it is but very lately that they were both republics. But from what quarter forever quotations of the kind might be borrowed how could it be expected that they would point out the path of duty, or the extent of power, of a House of Representatives in this Commonwealth, in any case. However a Court of Law might think proper to decide if the present subject should come judicially before them, the members of that House would consider, that their duty was different—that they were sent there by their constituents not to expound, but to make laws.—They did not, like Judges, when they were entering on their office, take an oath to decide causes, according to law; but faithfully to discharge their duty as Legislators; and in a case like the present, they would make the rule of their determination as they went along; remembering however, that no man, or body of men, has a right to do wrong. Suppose, Sir, said Mr. B. that the printers should object, that the Legislature, in their last May session, made a contract with them, which the printers had faithfully observed, and were still ready to fulfil on their part, and that therefore we had not a right to rescind it on our part:—The gentleman from Pittsfield had intimated an opinion, that we could not be under an obligation longer to observe the contract, if the printers should not conduct their paper according to our taste. How far that doctrine would carry the gentleman, it was difficult to say.—Would he discard a printer, for publications obnoxious to him, respecting religion, or morals; or respecting a foreign government—for encomiums, for instance, on the English, or reproaches on the French government—or because, perhaps, the advertisements in their paper should not be worded or arranged to please him?—Or was it for the reputation of the present administration of our national government only, that the gentleman was thus solicitous? Suppose that the Printers should suggest, that it favoured of persecution to single them out, and mark them as victims for libellous publications, if they were really guilty—because, that among the brethren of the type, scarce one could be found who was not equally culpable; or who could claim a right first to cast a stone at them. Here, however, the gentleman from Pittsfield would answer, that the Printers of the Palladium were employed by the Legislature; they had, therefore, the countenance of the government; and that the resolution on the table only went to withdraw that countenance. Mr. B. said, that that agreement would probably prove more than the gentleman intended, or wished.—By a standing law of the Commonwealth, every printer of a news-paper therein, was virtually employed to print the laws; and was allowed a certain annual sum, on his producing evidence that he had so done. If, then, the Legislature would deal impartially, it would be proper to examine the files of all news-papers for libellous or offensive publications; and if such should be found, to dismiss the printers from our service. But if none of these suggestions would produce any effect on the minds of the friends of the resolution; yet, unless they came to the House, determined not to be diverted from their purpose by any consideration there were still some others, deserving of attention. The resolution implies an inquiry into, not a censure of the conduct of the printers.—Had they been guilty of any indignity or disrespect to that House or to any member of it, in his public character, no one would have joined in a vote of censure with more zeal and alacrity than Mr. B. In such case, he would have gone further than merely to express an opinion; and in virtue of the authority constitutionally inherent in the House, he would have ordered the offender into the custody of the Messenger. The present, however, did not seem to him to be such a case. The publication complained of was in no view disrespectful to that House. Should we interfere, therefore, we should act judicially, and not in vindication of any injury which we had sustained, as a House.

It had been contended, however, that by passing the resolve we should not inflict a punishment; but simply discontinue the printers from further employment. Mr. B. however conceived, that depriving a man of his accustomed means of support was a very serious punishment. It was agreed on all hands, that the government had need of the services of some printer in particular,—if then the printers of the Palladium had become unfit for this purpose, because a piece had been found in the paper which was conceived to be libellous, and they should therefore, be dismissed;—to whom would the friends of the resolution wish us to transfer our patronage?—To the Centinel? to the Repertory?—or to the proprietors of the Chronicle? Let it be remembered, that within a few years one of the printers of that paper had been convicted and punished for a libel on the Senate of this Commonwealth. Should we make the Democrat the favoured vehicle of our communications to the public? That paper, he had understood, was conducted by a foreign renegado;—a mercenary, born under one of the despotic governments of Europe, who had transported himself to this country for the charitable purpose of teaching Americans how to be free;—and who had commenced and uniformly pursued his benevolent labors, by reviling every thing great and good among us. Should we

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The gentleman from Pittsfield had been learned on the subject of libels, and had quoted several passages from volumes of the English laws, to prove the obnoxious publication to be a libel, whether the facts therein stated were true or not. It was strange that that gentleman should resort for authorities in such a case to a people to whom he generally seemed to be so hostile:—It would have been more consistent, had he derived his quotations from the laws of one of the new empires—either of the enlightened government of France, or the darkened government of Hayti;—since it is but very lately that they were both republics. But from what quarter soever quotations of the kind might be borrowed, how could it be expected that they would point out the path of duty, or the extent of power, of a House of Representatives in this Commonwealth, in any case. However a Court of Law might think proper to decide, if the present subject should come judicially before them, the members of that House would consider, that their duty was different—that they were sent there by their constituents not to expound, but to make laws.—They did not, like Judges, when they were entering on their office, take an oath to decide causes, according to law; but faithfully to discharge their duty as Legislators; and in a case like the present, they would make the rule of their determination as they went along; remembering however, that no man, or body of men, has a right to do wrong. Suppose, Sir, said Mr. B. that the printers should object, that the Legislature, in their last May session, made a contract with them, which the printers had faithfully observed, and were still ready to fulfil on their part, and that therefore we had not a right to rescind it on our part:—The gentleman from Pittsfield had intimated an opinion, that we could not be under an obligation longer to observe the contract, if the printers should not conduct their paper according to our taste. How far that doctrine would carry the gentleman, it was difficult to say.—Would he discard a printer, for publications obnoxious to him, respecting religion, or morals; or respecting a foreign government—for encomiums, for instance, on the English, or reproaches on the French government—or because, perhaps, the advertisements in their paper should not be worded or arranged to please him?—Or was it for the reputation of the present administration of our national government only, that the gentleman was thus solicitous? Suppose that the Printers should suggest, that it savoured of persecution to single them out, and mark them as victims for libellous publications, if they were really guilty—because, that among the brethren of the type, scarce one could be found who was not equally culpable; or who could claim a right first to cast a stone at them. Here, however, the gentleman from Pittsfield would answer, that the Printers of the Palladium were employed by the Legislature; they had, therefore, the countenance of the government; and that the resolution on the table only went to withdraw that countenance. Mr. B. said, that that agreement would probably prove more than the gentleman intended, or wished.—By a standing law of the Commonwealth, every printer of a news-paper therein, was virtually employed to print the laws; and was allowed a certain annual sum, on his producing evidence that he had so done. If, then, the Legislature would deal impartially, it would be proper to examine the files of all news-papers, for libellous or offensive publications; and if such should be found, to dismiss the printers from our service. But if none of these suggestions would produce any effect on the minds of the friends of the resolution; yet, unless they came to the House, determined not to be diverted from their purpose by any consideration there were still some others, deserving of attention. The resolution implied an inquiry into, and a censure of the conduct of the printers.—Had they been guilty of any indignity or disrespect to that House, or to any member of it, in his public character, no one would have joined in a vote of censure with more zeal and alacrity than Mr. B. In such case, he would have gone further than merely to express an opinion; and in virtue of the authority constitutionally inherent in the House, he would have ordered the offenders into the custody of the Messenger. The present, however, did not seem to him to be such a case. The publication complained of was in no view disrespectful to that House. Should we interfere, therefore, we should act judicially, and not in vindication of any injury which we had sustained, as a House.

It had been contended, however, that by passing the resolve we should not inflict a punishment; but simply dismiss the printers from further employment. Mr. B. however conceived, that depriving a man of his accustomed means of support, was a very serious punishment. It was agreed on all hands, that the government had need of the services of some printer in particular;—if then the printers of the Palladium had become unfit for this purpose, because a piece had been found in their paper which was conceived to be libellous, and they should, therefore, be dismissed;—to whom would the friends of the resolution wish us to transfer our patronage?—To the Centinel? to the Repertory?—or to the proprietors of the Chronicle? Let it be remembered, that within a few years one of the printers of that paper had been convicted and punished for a libel on the Senate of this Commonwealth. Should we make the Democrat the favoured vehicle of our communications to the public? That paper, he had understood, was conducted by a foreign renegado;—a mercenary, born under one of the despotic governments of Europe, who had transported himself to this country, for the charitable purpose of teaching Americans how to be free;—and who had commenced and uniformly pursued his benevolent labors, by reviling every thing great and good among us. Should we

to Worceſter, and adopt the Egis, as our State-newſpaper; whoſe columns, he had underſtood, were often graced with the productions of his ingenious friend from that town.—Look, Sir, at the ſtrictures in a late number of that paper, on the laſt ſpeech of His Excellency to the Legiſlature, and then ſay, with what face gentlemen can claim for it a preference to the Palladium. —Every number of the Palladium ever printed does not contain ſo much ſcurrility as that ſingle Egis. Mr. B. would not longer have detained the Houſe, had it not have been for one or two very objectionable remarks of the gentleman from Worceſter: —He had underſtood that gentleman to ſay, that becauſe when Mr. Jefferſon was reviled, he reviled not again; it did not, therefore, follow, that what was ſaid of him was true:—for that many ſlanderous things had been ſaid of our Saviour while he was on earth, which had never been contradicted—but it did not, therefore, follow, that they were true. Mr. B. conceived ſuch a compariſon to be very improper, however the fact might have been: —He thanked God there was ſtill a portion of the community who conſidered the Chriſtian Religion to be the gift and the beſt gift of Heaven to man; and who regarded its author as divine. To ſuch, a diſreſpectful mention of him could not but be highly offenſive. But the fact was not true, that ſlanders uttered againſt that Holy Perſon never were denied: —They had been denied by men who paid for the denial with their lives; who perſiſted in their declarations amidſt the flames of martyrdom.—The gentl man from Worceſter had further ſaid, that although Thomas Paine might have done ſome miſchief in the world, of late years, yet we ought to remember his former ſervices, and cheriſh him for them. No man, ſaid Mr. B. was more willing to acknowledge or compenſate all the ſervices which Paine had ever done us:—and though he had found it convenient to abandon our cauſe even before the revolutionary war was ended, and had received a public cenſure from our revolutionary Congreſs; yet he would willingly pay him for his previous ſervices, if they had not been already rewarded.—He would, however much prefer to ſend his reward to him in a foreign country, than to invite him here, to receive it:—He had rather give him two dollars in France, than one in America. —What neceſſity was there for his preſence here? The gentleman from Worceſter had juſt before ſaid, that it was highly important to preſerve the morals of the people pure; and that the Chriſtian Religion having a tendency that way, he was willing it ſhould be countenanced for the political advantages reſulting from it: Yet he ſeemed warmly to approve of the invitation of Paine to return to this country. But could it be expected that the morals of that people could long continue pure, whoſe rulers publicly countenanced and careſſed a man, the tenour of whoſe life was an outrage to morallity; who had laviſhed the foulеſt abuſe on the immortal Waſhington, to gratify an unjuſt reſentment; who had endeavoured to ſubvert the government of every country which had had the misfortune to be viſited by him; and who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his blaſphemies above all the other enemies of our Holy Religion, which the gentleman had admitted to be a good political inſtitution. Mr. B. ſaid, that although, for the reaſons offered, he was at preſent of opinion that the reſolution ought not to paſs, at any time, yet for the ſake of deliberation, and a conformity to the rules of the Houſe, he was in favour of the commitment.

The queſtion for committing was then called for from different parts of the Houſe, and paſſed, 92 to 68.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival at New York in 34 days from London.—London dates to Jan. 19, 1805.

ENGLAND, LONDON, JAN. 14, 1805.

THE Gazette of Saturday night contains an order in council granting general reprisals and letters of marque againſt Spain. This being the uſual form of declaring war, ſome of our contemporaries entertained an expectation that it would be accompanied with a ſpecification of all the reaſons. The order in council contains one that is as good as ten thouſand, it ſtates, that Spain had declared war againſt us.—Among the ſignatures to this order is that of Viſcount Sidmouth. This is the firſt public act of his Lordſhip in his new capacity.

Spain, compelled by France, has at length declared war againſt this country.—We yeſterday received the official declaration.

January 15.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

This day his Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, where the Commons being commanded to attend, his Majeſty opened the ſeſſion of parliament with the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Since the end of the laſt ſeſſion, the preparations of the enemy for the invaſion of this kingdom, have been continued with inceſſant activity, but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

"The ſkill and intrepidity of my navy, the reſpectable and formidable ſtate of my army and militia, the unabating zeal and improved diſcipline of a numerous volunteer force, and the general ardour manifeſted by all claſſes of my ſubjects have indeed been ſufficient to deter them from ſo preſumptuous and deſperate an enterprize.

"While this ſpirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence ſubſiſts in their full vigor, we need not fear the conſequences of the moſt powerful efforts on the part of the enemy. But let us never forget that our ſecurity has ariſen from the reſolution with which we have met and provided againſt the danger, and that it can be preſerved only by ſteady perſeverance and unremitting activity.

"The conduct of the court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and controul of France, compelled me to take prompt and deciſive meaſures to guard againſt the effects of hoſtility. I have at the ſame time endeavoured as long it was poſſible, to prevent the neceſſity of a rupture; but in conſequence of the refuſal of a ſatisfactory explanation, my miniſter quitted Madrid, and war has ſince been declared by Spain againſt this country.

"I have directed a copy of the manifeſto which I have cauſed to be prepared on this occaſion to be laid before you, together with ſuch papers as are neceſſary to explain the diſcuſſions which have taken place between me and the court of Madrid. You will, I truſt, be convinced by them, that my forbearance has been carried to the utmoſt extent which the intereſts of my dominions would admit; and while I lament the ſituation of Spain, involved in hoſtilities contrary to its true intereſt, I rely with confidence on your vigorous ſupport in a conteſt which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French counſels.

"The general conduct of the French Government on the Continent of Europe has been marked by the utmoſt violence and outrage, and has ſhewn a wanton defiance of the rights of Neutral Territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited Miniſters, and of the eſtabliſhed principles of the Laws of Nations.

"Notwithſtanding theſe tranſactions, ſo repugnant to every ſentiment of moderation and juſtice, I have recently received a communication from the French Government, containing profeſſions of a Pacific Diſpoſition.

"I have in conſequence expreſſed my earneſt deſire to embrace the firſt opportunity of reſtoring the bleſſings of peace, on ſuch grounds as may be conſiſtent with the permanent ſafety and intereſts of my dominions; but I am confident you will agree with me, that thoſe objects are cloſely connected with the general ſecurity of Europe. I have therefore not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation, without previous communication with thoſe Powers on the Continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourſe and connection, with a view to that important object, and eſpecially with the Emperor of Ruſſia, who has given the ſtrongeſt proofs of the wiſe and dignified ſentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm intereſt which he takes in the ſafety and independence of Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,

"I have directed the Eſtimates for the Public Service to be laid before you; I regret the neceſſity of any additional burthens being impoſed on my people, but I am ſure you will be ſenſible how much their future ſafety and happineſs depend on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raiſing the Supplies, you will continue to ſhew your anxiety for the ſupport of public credit, and for the reſtraining, as much as poſſible, the accumulation of the National Debt.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"In conſidering the great efforts and ſacrifices which the nature of the conteſt requires, it is a peculiar ſatisfaction to me to obſerve the many proofs of the internal wealth and proſperity of the country. It will, I am ſure, be your great object to maintain and improve theſe advantages, and at the ſame time to take all ſuch meaſures as, by enabling me to promote the War with vigour, may afford the beſt proſpect of bringing it to a ſafe and honourable termination."

January 17.

The King of Sweden has given orders, that no Swediſh ſhips enter the ports of France or Holland.

Mr. Sylveſter the Meſſenger, was ſent off on Tueſday night with diſpatches, which, upon the arrival of the Meſſenger at Deal yeſterday morning, were immediately forwarded on board a man of war in the Downs for the purpoſe of their being ſent to Paris.

That the Meſſenger was not diſpatched before is to be attributed to the circumſtance of the Miniſters wiſhing to tranſmit to the French Government his Majeſty's ſpeech, and the unanimous Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament.

January 18.

Seldom a day paſſes, without our hearing of ſome rich captures from the Spaniards.—Another Spaniſh ſhip, richly laden, from the Havanna, has been ſent into Plymouth, and more are expected; upwards of forty ſail of veſſels from the Havanna, having been ſpoke with 16 days ago, off the Weſtern Iſles. They had not the leaſt idea of war.

The Spaniſh ſhip taken by the Lively, is arrived at Cove; her name is the San Miguel, from Honduras, and her cargo conſiſts of indigo, and 78 boxes, containing 200,000 dollars, beſides ſeveral boxes of wrought gold and ſilver, valued altogether at 200,000l. ſterling.

Meſſengers, we believe, have been ſent off to Peterſburgh, Berlin, and Stockholm, with the information of the pacific overture from France, and with copies of his Majeſty's Speech; and the addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament. The ſpeech, and the intelligence that both Houſes had unanimouſly agreed to addreſs his Majeſty upon it, were as we ſtated yeſterday, ſent off to Paris, immediately after the riſing of the two Houſe, on Tueſday evening. In the diſpatch from M. Talleyrand, it is underſtood, that a copy of Bonaparte's ſpeech, upon opening the legiſlature, was incloſed.

It is not difficult to predict what the anſwer to our communications to the Courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin will be. They will advise negociation. But that anſwer cannot be expected to be received in leſs than two months. In the mean time it is extremely probable that Bonparte will either notice our anſwer to him in the Moniteur, or will tranſmit another diſpatch to us.

A report was in circulation, this morning, that ſubſidiary treaties with Ruſſia and Sweden are in great forwardneſs; and it is ſtated that the ſubſidies will amount to five millions per annum. Ruſſia, it is ſaid, was to bring into the field to act againſt France, 100,000 men. The Emperor of Germany and king of Pruſſia have been invited to accede to the confederacy, but as yet without effect.

January 19.

Private letters from Spain ſtate, that the people are very much diſſatisfied with the conduct of their Government; and that the Prince of Peace becomes every day more obnoxious, not only to the multitude, but to the Nobility, who conſider him as the ſervile agent of Bonapare in Spain.

One of theſe communications ſtates, that the Prince of Aſturia aided by the old Caſtilian Nobles, has determined to oppoſe the baleful influence of the Prince of Peace in the State; and that the latter, being of courſe ſupported by the French intereſt, had determined to make a grand ſtand againſt his Royal Highneſs.

By accounts received from off Breſt, it appears that there are 25 ſail of the line beſides frigates, now lying in that harbour, completely fitted, and ready for ſea.

Yeſterday morning died, at an advanced age, the Right Hon. John Moore, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate of all England.

The Lively frigate, commanded by Capt. Hammond, has fallen in with, and captured another Spaniſh dollar ſhip, valued at 100 000l ſterling. This is the ſecond plate ſhip which this meritorious officer has been ſo fortunate as to fall in with.—The Diamond frigate, Capt. Elphinſtone, has alſo captured a Spaniſh ſhip of war, ſaid to be a frigate: the enemy fought the Diamond ſome time, and had three men killed, and five wounded in the action.

The brig Apollo, laden with hides, tallow and three cheſts of dollars, from the river La Plata captured by the Fiſgard frigate, was ſpoke with in lat. 51, long. 16, 20 being ſky, and having only ſeven people on board, intended making ſome port on the North-weſt of Ireland.

PLYMOUTH, January 16.—Yeſterday arrived, at this port, ſix Spaniſh veſſels, captured and ſent in by his Majeſty's cruizers. They are from the Havanna, and are all richly laden.

DEAL, January 15.—The Officer who was the bearer of the diſpatch from France did actually ſail for France on Thurſday evening in the Immortalite. The weather was ſo boiſterous on Friday, that all communication with the ſhore was impracticable. —But Saturday he was landed at Boulogne.

FRANCE, PARIS, DEC. 27, 1804.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

At the opening of the Legiſlative Body which took place on the 26th, a variety of ceremonies were obſerved applicable to the recent change of the Government. The following is the Speech of the Emperor on the occaſion:—"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Departments to the Legiſlative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes, and Members of my Council of State, I now appear before you to preſide at the opening of your Seſſion. The character which I am anxious to impreſs on your labours, is at once the moſt auguſt and the moſt imperious. Princes Magiſtrates, Soldiers, Citizens, we have alone in our career one object—the intereſts of our country. If the Throne, on which Providence and the wiſhes of the nation have placed me, be at all dear to my heart, it is only becauſe it gives me the power of protecting and preſerving the moſt ſacred intereſts of the French people. Without a ſtrong and paternal government, France would have had to dread the return of all the miſeries which it has formerly endured.—Imbecility in the ſupreme power is the greateſt calamity which can befal a nation. Soldier or Firſt Conſul I had only one ſentiment:—as Emperor I retain the ſame—and that is a wiſh for the proſperity of the French people. I have been ſeek, to contribute to this object by my victories to conſolidate it by treaties, to ſtem the torrent of civil diſcord, and to pave the way for the reſtoration of manners ſociety and religion. If I am not cut off by death in the midſt of my labours, I hope to be able to leave to poſterity a recollection which will either ſerve for the example or the reproach of my ſucceſſors.

"My Miniſter for the Interior will lay before you a view of the ſtate of the Empire. The orators of my Council of State will lay before you the different objects on which your deliberations are to be employed. I have given orders for preſenting papers relative to the conduct of the Miniſters in the various departments. I congratulate you on the proſperous ſtate of our finances. Great as the expences are, they are covered by the receipts. Vaſt as the preparations for the proſecution of the war in which we are engaged have been, I ſhall demand no new ſacrifice of my people.

"It would have been ſweet to me at ſo ſolemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world, but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, ſhew ſufficiently, with how much difficulty this can be attained. I have no wiſh farther to extend the territories of France. I am only deſirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wiſh to exerciſe a domineering influence over Europe, but I am not at all diſpoſed to give up that which I have already acquired. No States ſhall be incorporated with the Empire, but I ſhall not ſacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the States which I have created.

"In elevating me to a throne, my people have engaged to make every effort which circumſtances may require for the preſervation of their proſperity and glory as well as mine. I am impreſſed with the fulleſt confidence in the national energy, and the affection with which the people regard me. Their deareſt intereſts are the objects of my conſtant ſolicitude.

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Department to the Legiſlative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes, and Members of my Council of State, your conduct during preceding Seſſions, the zeal which you diſplayed for the beſt intereſts of your country, are the beſt ſecurities for that aſſiſtance which I require of you, and which I confidently expect, during the continuance of this Seſſion."

January 2, 1805.

This day at one o'clock, the Members of the Legiſlative Body and of the Tribunate repaired to the Palace of the Thuilleries. They were ſucceſſively conducted by the Grand Maſter, Maſter and Aſſiſtants of the Ceremonies, and introduced by the Grand Maſter into the Hall of the Throne, where the Princes and Grand Dignitaries attended, as alſo the Miniſters, Grand Officers of the Empire, and the Miniſters of the Senate, and of the Council of State: his Imperial Highneſs Prince Joſeph Grand Elector, preſented the Legiſlative Body and the Tribunate to his Imperial Majeſty.

M. Fontanes and M. Fabre (of Aude) read the addreſſes of the Bodies over which they preſide.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY

"Sire—Your very faithful ſubjects, the Members of the Legiſlative Body, carry to the foot of the Throne the Addreſs of thanks and congratulations which they have voted for the ſentiments contained in the Speech of your Majeſty.

"The opening of this Seſſion will be a memorable æra of our hiſtory. Never did the Throne and the nation give the one to the other, ſo much ſplendor and ſupport.

"The rights of the Head of the State have accrued from all the intereſts which he has ſhewn for thoſe of the French people.

"We already ſtate the good which the force of ſupreme power aſſures; and, thanks to your cares, we will be ſecured from the evils which its exceſs might bring with it.

"The national reſources develope themſelves with ſo much the more energy as your Majeſty promiſes to manage them with more vigilance.

"You do not propoſe new ſubſidies, notwithſtanding the immenſe military preparations. You deſerve, Sire, that the French people ſhould never reckon their ſacrifices ſince you ſo well reckon their wants.

"This great people, adorers of great men, always precipitates itſelf in their ſuite; and when illuſtrious Chiefs call it to battle, becomes more neceſſary to reſtrain its courage than to excite it. Faithful to your great deſigns, it will protect the ſtates which you have created, and the exiſtence of which becomes a wiſe policy to ſecure.

"But if, like you, this generous people are prepared for war, like you they deſire ardently peace; and, too wiſe to give up their legitimate rights, they are too ſtrong to exaggerate their pretenſions.

"Your Majeſty declares that you do not wiſh to extend the territory of France, but to maintain its integrity. Theſe words alone deprive our enemies of every pretext. In fact, Sire, you have no need of any farther glory from conqueſt. You will be as great in the details of the internal adminiſtration, as upon the field of battle. The world ſpeaks as much of your inſtitutions, as of your victories.

go to Worceſter, and adopt the Egis, as our State-newſpaper; whoſe columns, he had underſtood, were often graced with the productions of his ingenious friend from that town.—Look, Sir, at the ſtrictures in a late nunmber of that paper, on the laſt ſpeech of His Excellency to the Legiſlature, and then ſay, with what face gentlemen can claim for it a preference to the Palladium. —Every number of the Palladium ever printed does not contain ſo much ſcurrility, as that ſingle Egis. Mr. B. would not longer have detained the Houſe, had it not have been for one or two very objectionable remarks of the gentleman from Worceſter: —He had underſtood that gentleman to ſay, that becauſe when Mr. Jefferſon was reviled, he reviled not again; it did not, therefore, follow, that what was ſaid of him was true:—for that many ſlanderous things had been ſaid of our Saviour while he was on earth, which had never been contradicted—but it did not, therefore, follow, that they were true. Mr. B. conceived ſuch a comp riſon to be very improper, however the fact might have been: —He thanked God there was ſtill a portion of the community who conſidered the Chriſtian Religion to be the gift and the beſt gift of Heaven to man; and who regarded its author as divine. To ſuch, a diſreſpectful mention of him could not but be highly offenſive. But the fact was not true, that ſlanders uttered againſt that Holy Perſon never were denied: —They had been denied by men who paid for the denial with their lives; who perſiſted in their declarations amidſt the flames of martyrdom.—The gentl man from Worceſter had further ſaid, that although Thomas Paine might have done ſome miſchief in the world, of late years, yet we ought to remember his former ſervices, and cheriſh him for them. No man, ſaid Mr. B. was more willing to acknowledge or compenſate all the ſervices which Paine had ever done us:—and though he had found it convenient to abandon our cauſe even before the revolutionary war was ended, and had received a public cenſure from our revolutionary Congreſs; yet he would willingly pay him for his previous ſervices, if they had not been already rewarded.—He would, however much prefer to ſend his reward to him in a foreign country, than to invite him here, to receive it:—He had rather give him two dollars in France, than one in America. —What neceſſity was there for his preſence here? The gentleman from Worceſter had juſt before ſaid, that it was highly important to preſerve the morals of the people pure; and that the Chriſtian Religion having a tendency that way, he was willing it ſhould be countennaced for the political advantages reſulting from it: Yet he ſeemed warmly to approve of the invitation of Paine to return to this country. But could it be expected that the morals of that people could long continue pure, whoſe rulers publicly countenanced and careſſed a man, the tenour of whoſe life was an outrage to morallity; who had laviſhed the foulеſt abuſe on the immortal Waſhington, to gratify an unjuſt reſentment; who had endeavoured to ſubvert the government of every country which had had the misfortune to be viſited by him; and who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his blaſphemies above all the other enemies of our Holy Religion, which the gentleman had admitted to be a good political inſtitution. Mr. B. ſaid, that although, for the reaſons offered, he was at preſent of opinion that the reſolution ought not to paſs, at any time, yet for the ſake of deliberation, and a conformity to the rules of the Houſe, he was in favour of the commitment.

The queſtion for committing was then called for from different parts of the Houſe, and paſſed, 92 to 68.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival at New York in 34 days from London.—London dates to Jan. 19, 1805.

ENGLAND, LONDON, JAN. 14, 1805.

THE Gazette of Saturday night contains an order in council granting general reprisals and letters of marque againſt Spain. This being the uſual form of declaring war, ſome of our contemporaries entertained an expectation that it would be accompanied with a ſpecification of all the reaſons. The order in council contains one that is as good as ten thouſand, it ſtates, that Spain had declared war againſt us.—Among the ſignatures to this order is that of Viſcount Sidmouth. This is the firſt public act of his Lordſhip in his new capacity.

Spain, compelled by France, has at length declared war againſt this country.—We yeſterday received the official declaration.

January 15.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

This day his Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, where the Commons being commanded to attend, his Majeſty opened the ſeſſion of parliament with the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Since the end of the laſt ſeſſion, the preparations of the enemy, for the invaſion of this kingdom, have been continued with inceſſant activity, but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

"The ſkill and intrepidity of my navy, the reſpectable and formidable ſtate of my army and militia, the unabating zeal and improved diſcipline of a numerous volunteer force, and the general ardour manifeſted by all claſſes of my ſubjects have indeed been ſufficient to deter them from ſo preſumptuous and deſperate an enterprize.

"While this ſpirit continues to animate the country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence ſubſiſts in their full vigor, we need not fear the conſequences of the moſt powerful efforts on the part of the enemy. But let us never forget that our ſecurity has ariſen from the reſolution with which we have met and provided againſt the danger, and that it can be preſerved only by ſteady perſeverance and unremitting activity.

"The conduct of the court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and controul of France, compelled me to take prompt and deciſive meaſures to guard againſt the effects of hoſtility. I have at the ſame time endeavoured as long it was poſſible, to prevent the neceſſity of a rupture; but in conſequence of the refuſal of a ſatisfactory explanation, my miniſter quitted Madrid, and war has ſince been declared by Spain againſt this country.

"I have directed a copy of the manifeſto which I have cauſed to be prepared on this occaſion to be laid before you, together with ſuch papers as are neceſſary to explain the diſcuſſions which have taken place between me and the court of Madrid. You will, I truſt, be convinced by them, that my forbearance has been carried to the utmoſt extent which the intereſts of my dominions would admit; and while I lament the ſituation of Spain, involved in hoſtilities contrary to its true intereſt, I rely with confidence on your vigorous ſupport in a conteſt which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French counſels.

"The general conduct of the French Government on the Continent of Europe has been marked by the utmoſt violence and outrage, and has ſhewn a wanton defiance of the rights of Neutral Territories, of the acknowledged privileges of accredited Miniſters, and of the eſtabliſhed principles of the Laws of Nations.

"Notwithſtanding theſe tranſactions, ſo repugnant to every ſentiment of moderation and juſtice, I have recently received a communication from the French Government, containing profeſſions of a Pacific Diſpoſition.

"I have in conſequence expreſſed my earneſt deſire to embrace the firſt opportunity of reſtoring the bleſſings of peace, on ſuch grounds as may be conſiſtent with the permanent ſafety and intereſts of my dominions; but I am confident you will agree with me, that thoſe objects are cloſely connected with the general ſecurity of Europe. I have therefore not thought it right to enter into any more particular explanation, without previous communication with thoſe Powers on the Continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourſe and connection, with a view to that important object, and eſpecially with the Emperor of Ruſſia, who has given the ſtrongeſt proofs of the wiſe and dignified ſentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm intereſt which he takes in the ſafety and independence of Europe.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have directed the Eſtimates for the Public Service to be laid before you; I regret the neceſſity of any additional burthens being impoſed on my people, but I am ſure you will be ſenſible how much their future ſafety and happineſs, depend on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raiſing the Supplies, you will continue to ſhew your anxiety for the ſupport of public credit, and for the reſtraining, as much as poſſible, the accumulation of the National Debt.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In conſidering the great efforts and ſacrifices which the nature of the conteſt requires, it is a peculiar ſatisfaction to me to obſerve the many proofs of the internal wealth and proſperity of the country. It will, I am ſure, be your great object to maintain and improve theſe advantages, and at the ſame time to take all ſuch meaſures, as, by enabling me to promote the War with vigour, may afford the beſt proſpect of bringing it to a ſafe and honourable termination."

January 17.

The King of Sweden has given orders, that no Swediſh ſhips enter the ports of France or Holland.

Mr. Sylveſter the Meſſenger, was ſent off on Tueſday night with diſpatches, which, upon the arrival of the Meſſenger at Deal yeſterday morning, were immediately forwarded on board a man of war in the Downs for the purpoſe of their being ſent to Paris.

That the Meſſenger was not diſpatched before is to be attributed to the circumſtance of the Miniſters wiſhing to tranſmit to the French Government his Majeſty's ſpeech, and the unanimous Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament.

January 18.

Seldom a day paſſes, without our hearing of ſome rich captures from the Spaniards.—Another Spaniſh ſhip, richly laden, from the Havanna, has been ſent into Plymouth, and more are expected; upwards of forty ſail of veſſels from the Havanna, having been ſpoke with 16 days ago, off the Weſtern Iſles.—They had not the leaſt idea of war.

The Spaniſh ſhip, taken by the Lively, is arrived at Cove; her name is the San Miguel, from Honduras, and her cargo conſiſts of indigo, and 78 boxes, containing 200,000 dollars, beſides ſeveral boxes of wrought gold and ſilver, valued altogether at 200,000l. ſterling.

Meſſengers, we believe, have been ſent off to Peterſburgh, Berlin, and Stockholm, with the information of the pacific overture from France, and with copies of his Majeſty's Speech; and the addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament. The ſpeech, and the intelligence that both Houſes had unanimouſly agreed to addreſs his Majeſty upon it, were as we ſtated yeſterday, ſent off to Paris, immediately after the riſing of the two Houſe, on Tueſday evening. In the diſpatch from M. Talleyrand, it is underſtood, that a copy of Bonaparte's ſpeech, upon opening the legiſlature, was incloſed.

It is not difficult to predict what the anſwer to our communications to the Courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin will be. They will adviſe negociation. But that anſwer cannot be expected to be received in leſs than two months. In the mean time it is extremely probable that Bonparte will either notice our anſwer to him in the Moniteur, or will tranſmit another diſpatch to us.

A report was in circulation, this morning, that ſubſidiary treaties with Ruſſia and Sweden are in great forwardneſs; and it is ſtated that the ſubſidies will amount to five millions per annum. Ruſſia, it is ſaid, was to bring into the field to act againſt France, 100,000 men. The Emperor of Germany and king of Pruſſia have been invited to accede to the confederacy, but as yet without effect.

January 19.

Private letters from Spain ſtate, that the people are very much diſſatisfied with the conduct of their Government; and that the Prince of Peace becomes every day more obnoxious, not only to the multitude, but to the Nobility, who conſider him as the ſervile agent of Bonaparte in Spain.

One of theſe communications ſtates, that the Prince of Aſturias aided by the old Caſtilian Nobles, has determined to oppoſe the baleful influence of the Prince of Peace in the State; and that the latter, being of courſe ſupported by the French intereſt, had determined to make a grand ſtand againſt his Royal Highneſs.

By accounts received from off Breſt, it appears that there are 25 ſail of the line beſides frigates, now lying in that harbour, completely fitted, and ready for ſea.

Yeſterday morning died, at an advanced age, the Right Hon. John Moore, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate of all England.

The Lively frigate, commanded by Capt. Hammond, has fallen in with, and captured, another Spaniſh dollar ſhip, valued at 100,000l ſterling. This is the ſecond plate ſhip which this meritorious officer has been ſo fortunate as to fall in with.—The Diamond frigate, Capt. Elphinſtone, has alſo captured a Spaniſh ſhip of war, ſaid to be of great value: the enemy fought the Diamond ſome time, and had three men killed, and ſeveral wounded in the action.

The brig Apollo, laden with hides, tallow, and three cheſts of dollars, from the river La Plata, captured by the Fiſgard frigate, was ſpoke with in lat. 51, long. 16, 20, being leaky, and having only ſeven people on board, intended making ſome port on the North-weſt of Ireland.

PLYMOUTH, January 16.—Yeſterday arrived, at this port, ſix Spaniſh veſſels, captured and ſent in by his Majeſty's cruizers. They were from the Havanna, and are all richly laden.

DEAL January 15.—The Officer who was the bearer of the diſpatch from France did actually ſail for France on Thurſday evening in the Immortalite. The weather was ſo boiſterous on Friday, that all communication with the ſhore was impracticable. —But on Saturday he was landed at Boulogne.

FRANCE, PARIS, DEC. 27, 1804.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

At the opening of the Legiſlative Body which took place on the 26th, a variety of ceremonies were obſerved applicable to the recent change of the Government. The following is the Speech of the Emperor on the occaſion:—"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Departments to the Legiſlative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes, and Members of my Council of State, I now appear before you to reſide at the opening of your Seſſion. The character which I am anxious to impreſs on your labours, is at once the moſt auguſt and the moſt imperious. Princes, Magiſtrates, Soldiers, Citizens, we have alone in our career one object—the intereſts of our country. If the Throne, on which Providence and the wiſhes of the nation have placed me, be at all dear to my heart, it is only becauſe it gives me the power of protecting and preſerving the moſt ſacred intereſts of the French people. Without a ſtrong and paternal government, France would have had to dread the return of all the miſeries which it has formerly endured.—Imbecility in the ſupreme power is the greateſt calamity which can befal a nation. Soldier or Firſt Conſul I had only one ſentiment:—as Emperor I retain the ſame—and that is a wiſh for the proſperity of the French people. I have been forced to engage in conteſts to contribute to this object by my victories to conſolidate it by treaties, to ſtem the torrent of civil diſcord, and to pave the way for the reſtoration of manners, ſociety and religion. If I am not cut off by death in the midſt of my labours, I hope to be able to leave to poſterity a recollection which will either ſerve for the example or the reproach of my ſucceſſors.

"My Miniſter for the Interior will lay before you a view of the ſtate of the Empire. The orators of my Council of State will lay before you the different objects on which your deliberations are to be employed. I have given orders for preſenting papers relative to the conduct of the Miniſters in the various departments. I congratulate you on the proſperous ſtate of our finances. Great as the expences are, they are covered by the receipts. Vaſt as the preparations for the proſecution of the war in which we are engaged have been, I ſhall demand no new ſacrifice of my people.

"It would have been ſweet to me at ſo ſolemn an epoch, to look to the empire of peace throughout the world, but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, ſhew ſufficiently, with how much difficulty this can be attained. I have no wiſh farther to extend the territories of France. I am only deſirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wiſh to exerciſe a domineering influence over Europe, but I am not at all diſpoſed to give up that which I have already acquired. No States ſhall be incorporated with the Empire, but I ſhall not ſacrifice my rights, or the ties which attach me to the States which I have created.

"In elevating me to a throne, my people have engaged to make every effort which circumſtances may require for the preſervation of their proſperity and glory as well as mine. I am impreſſed with the fulleſt confidence in the national energy, and the affection with which the people regard me. Their deareſt intereſts are the objects of my conſtant ſolicitude.

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Department to the Legiſlative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes, and Members of my Council of State, your conduct during preceding Seſſions, the zeal which you diſplayed for the beſt intereſts of your country, are the beſt ſecurities for that aſſiſtance which I require of you, and which I confidently expect, during the continuance of this Seſſion."

January 2, 1805.

This day at one o'clock, the Members of the Legiſlative Body and of the Tribunate repaired to the Palace of the Thuilleries. They were ſucceſſively conducted by the Grand Maſter, Maſter and Aſſiſtants of the Ceremonies, and introduced by the Grand Maſter into the Hall of the Throne, where the Princes and Grand Dignitaries attended, as alſo the Miniſters, Grand Officers of the Empire, and the Miniſters of the Senate, and of the Council of State: his Imperial Highneſs Prince Joſeph, Grand Elector, preſented the Legiſlative Body and the Tribunate to his Imperial Majeſty.

M. Fontanes and M. Fabre (of Aude) read the addreſſes of the Bodies over which they preſide.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

"Sire—Your very faithful ſubjects, the Members of the Legiſlative Body, carry to the foot of the Throne the Addreſs of thanks and congratulations which they have voted for the ſentiments contained in the Speech of your Majeſty.

"The opening of this Seſſion will be a memorable æra of our hiſtory. Never did the Throne and the nation give the one to the other, ſo much ſplendor and ſupport.

"The rights of the Head of the State have accrued from all the intereſts which he has ſhewn for thoſe of the French people.

"We already ſtate the good which the force of ſupreme power aſſures; and, thanks to your cares, we will be ſecured from the evils which its exceſs might bring with it.

"The national reſources develope themſelves with ſo much the more energy as your Majeſty promiſes to manage them with more vigilance.

"You do not propoſe new ſubſidies, notwithſtanding the immenſe military preparations. You deſerve, Sire, that the French people ſhould never reckon their ſources ſince you ſo well reckon their wants.

"This great people, adorers of great men, always precipitates itſelf in their ſuite; and when illuſtrious Chiefs call it to battle, becomes more neceſſary to reſtrain its courage than to excite it. Faithful to your great deſigns, it will protect the ſtates which you have created, and the exiſtence of which becomes a wiſe policy to ſecure.

"But if, like you, this generous people are prepared for war, like you they deſire ſolely peace; and, too wiſe to give up their legitimate rights, they are too ſtrong to ſanctionate their pretenſions.

"Your Majeſty declares that you do not wiſh to extend the territory of France, but to maintain its integrity. Theſe words will deprive our enemies of every pretext. In fact, Sire, you have no need of any farther glory from conqueſt. You will be as great in the details of the internal adminiſtration as upon the field of battle. The world will ſpeak as much of your inſtitutions, as of your victories.

"A long time is before you. Every thing which your Majesty meditates, for the happiness of France, will be carried into effect. The finest destiny will not be interrupted; and, besides, it is a kind of glory that never dies.

"Treaties may be abolished by new treaties. The fruit of victories is sometimes lost; the greatness itself of Empires impairs their duration. But love and admiration perpetuate the examples of those, who have founded or re-established society, upon the triple basis of laws, morals, and religion.—The work of these great men lasts for a long time, and their spirit governs posterity.

"This glory, Sire, will one day be yours, and your actions, as well as your words, give us assurance of it.

"This day the voice of all the departments is heard by your Majesty. They are assembled, in a manner, around you in the person of their deputies. Each of us have been enabled to concur by his individual opinion to this great act, which has given you the Crown. We now manifest the same wish in a body. The people and their deputies will never repent of having formed it. They will serve with the same zeal, a power of which your genius proves more and more the advantages, and of which your wisdom has discerned all the limits."

His Imperial Majesty, in his reply to this Address, expressed himself nearly in these words:—He said he acquiesced in the sentiments of the Legislative Body; that these sentiments would serve as a guide for the discussions and deliberations of the body, in the same manner as those which he had expressed, when he opened the Session, should be the rule of his Government.

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ADDRESS OF THE TRIBUNATE.

"SIRE,

"Your very faithful subjects, the Members of the Tribunate, have heard with emotion the Speech which your Majesty has pronounced at the opening of the Session of the Legislative Body. It has been much affected by the dispositions which you have manifested to maintain the honour and glory of the French nation abroad, and to secure its happiness and tranquillity at home.

"You have declared, Sir, that you will preserve the integrity of the Empire, but that you do not wish to encrease the Territory. This solemn declaration will be to Europe the assured pledge of the sentiments of moderation and peace, which have constantly animated you.

"Your Majesty has also declared, that you would not sacrifice its rights, nor the bonds which connect it with the States which you have created.

"Sir—The glory of the throne upon which you are seated, the honour of the French people, their real interests, those even of all Europe require that you shall never renounce our interest, which is the guarantee of the Continental Peace.

"You have farther announced, that you were satisfied with the prosperous state of the finances, and that no new sacrifice would be demanded of the nation.

"Sire, in doing homage to the vigilant and wise administration which has produced this happy result, the Tribunate thinks itself competent to assure your Majesty, that you will always find in the devotion of the nation the resources necessary to disconcert ambitious views, and repel unjust aggressions.

"Your Majesty has claimed from the Tribunate the same assistance, and the same zeal which you have experienced in its preceding Sessions. Sir, in seconding your Majesty, with all its means, and all its influence, the Tribunate will only obey the sentiment of its duties, the wish of the French people, and the affections which connect it irrevocably with your sacred person, and your august family."

The following passages were in the reply of the Emperor: His Majesty, recollecting the proofs of devotion given by the Tribunate to the country and his person, upon the most important occasions, and a long time acquainted with the sentiments of that body said, that he could add nothing to the sentiments which he had manifested at the opening of the Session, if it were not the expression of his particular regard for each of the Members of the Tribunate.

BY THE MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

ACCOUNTS from the Ohio river, (says the Kentucky Gazette of the 5th inst.) present the destruction of Boats, and loss of property by the ice, as being very considerable. It is said that upwards of 200 craft of various descriptions have passed the mouth of Kentucky river, in cakes of ice; some of them having persons on board frozen to death.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

Captain Stanton of the ship Neptune, arrived last night from Cadiz, informs that though that port was blockaded by nine British ships of war, yet they suffered American vessels to go in and come out without molestation, provided they had no contraband articles on board.

BOSTON, March 5.

A copy of the Spanish Manifesto against Great-Britain, has been received by our Government. It concludes with the determination of his Catholic Majesty to commence war without the usual declaration, in imitation of the proceeding of the British.

Private information from Cadiz, states, that a squadron was fitting out there to act in concert with the French. There was a vague report that an army was to be raised, placed under the command of Moreau, and sent against Gibraltar.

A letter from Syracuse, of November 9, says, Naples is in possession of the French, and the royal family are at Palermo. Lord Nelson is going to England on account of ill-health.

A letter from an American Officer, dated off Tripoli, October 6, says "We have taken 5 prizes, large ships loaded with powder and ball, bound into Tripoli, which we have sent into Malta, where they have been condemned. In the course of 12 days we are to make a general attack. A few days ago, we took three of the Philadelphia's late crew in one of the enemy's gun-boats, as they and a number more have turned Turks. Ships here, Constellation, Constitution, President, Congress, and Essex—brigs, Syren, Argus and Vixen—sch'rs, Experiment and Enterprize."

Commodore Preble arrived at New-York on the 25th ult. from the Mediterranean, in the frigate John Adams, and proceeded immediately for Washington. Mr. N. Morris of the Navy, also came passenger in the frigate: which brought home eight Tripolitan prisoners. Mr. Consul O'Brien has not arrived. The John Adams sailed from Naples Dec. 23, and from Gibraltar January 10.—At Naples, the French were momently expected, and the King had made arrangements for retiring to Sicily. British influence prevailed with the ministry; but the people, by their repeated misfortunes, had become abject and spiritless.—The French fleet at Toulon was believed to be destined against Sicily; but as its sailing was prevented by the British, it was expected the French would invade that island by crossing the Straits of Messina, against which attempt the Sicilians were making the best preparations they could, under the directions of the British. Ten gun-boats had arrived at Algeziras, and a large number more were daily expected. It was supposed Gibraltar would be declared in a state of blockade. Danish and Swedish vessels have been embargoed in the ports of Spain. The Emperor of Russia continues to strengthen Corfu, in the neighbourhood of which he keeps a considerable squadron. It is conjectured, that in this arrangement he has two objects in view; first to assist the King of Naples in defending Sicily, and secondly, to oppose any designs the French may have against Egypt, or any other of the Turkish Provinces.—The Epidemic fever continued to rage at Cadiz on the 1st of January.—At Malaga, it had so far disappeared, that the 10th of January was appointed for the re-opening of the port.—Gibraltar was nearly free from the fever. The garrison had been reinforced, and Gen. Fox had taken the command. At Alicant, Barcelona and Leghorn, the fever had nearly ceased. The acquisition of Louisiana rendered the United States the object of jealousy in Europe; and, when circumstances would permit, it was expected the possession would be disputed.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1805.

"*Be Just, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, March 8.

ENTERED, *From*

Schooner Ann & Harriot, Shearman, Jamaica
Brig. Polly, Almy, Martinique
German-Peggy, Landers, Havanna
John, Tayer, Ditto
John, Thatcher, Ditto

CLEARED,

NONE.

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To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 2d Day of April,

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THE Town-Marsh, adjoining to the Pond and Beach, for the term of one year, a Lot of Land of 5 acres, known by the name of the Gallows Field, for the term of 5 years—Also a Lot, called the Malt-Lot, for the term of 5 years.—The conditions to be made known at the time and place. *Newport, March 8, 1805.*

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(If applied for soon)

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West-Port, March 6, 1805.

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Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received, a Quantity of GRASS-SEEDS, viz.

CLOVER, Red-Top, Burden's and Herd's-Grass Seeds; all of which will be disposed of, as low as can be purchased in Newport.

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"A long time is before you. Every thing which your Majesty meditates, for the happiness of France, will be carried into effect. The finest destiny will not be interrupted; and, besides, it is a kind of glory that never dies.

"Treaties may be abolished by new treaties. The fruit of victories is sometimes lost; the greatness itself of Empires impairs their duration. But love and admiration perpetuate the examples of those, who have founded or re-established society, upon the triple basis of laws, morals, and religion.—The work of these great men lasts for a long time, and their spirit governs posterity.

"This glory, Sire, will one day be yours, and your actions, as well as your words, give us assurance of it.

"This day the voice of all the departments is heard by your Majesty. They are assembled, in a manner, around you in the person of their deputies. Each of us have been enabled to concur by his individual opinion to this great act, which has given you the Crown. We now manifest the same wish in a body. The people and their deputies will never repent of having formed it. They will serve with the same zeal, a power of which your genius proves more and more the advantages, and of which your wisdom has discerned all the limits."

His Imperial Majesty, in his reply to this Address, expressed himself nearly in these words:—He said he acquiesced in the sentiments of the Legislative Body; that these sentiments would serve as a guide for the discussions and deliberations of the body, in the same manner as those which he had expressed, when he opened the Session, should be the rule of his Government.

—

ADDRESS OF THE TRIBUNATE.

"SIRE,

"Your very faithful subjects, the Members of the Tribunate, have heard with emotion the Speech which your Majesty has pronounced at the opening of the Session of the Legislative Body. It has been much affected by the dispositions which you have manifested to maintain the honour and glory of the French nation abroad, and to secure its happiness and tranquillity at home.

"You have declared, Sir, that you will preserve the integrity of the Empire, but that you do not wish to encrease the Territory. This solemn declaration will be to Europe the assured pledge of the sentiments of moderation and peace, which have constantly animated you.

"Your Majesty has also declared, that you would not sacrifice its rights, nor the bonds which connect it with the States which you have created.

"Sir—The glory of the throne upon which you are seated, the honour of the French people, their real interests, those even of all Europe, require that you shall never renounce our interest, which is the guarantee of the Continental Peace.

"You have farther announced, that you were satisfied with the prosperous state of the finances, and that no new sacrifice would be demanded of the nation.

"Sir, in doing homage to the vigilant and wise administration which has produced this happy result, the Tribunate thinks itself competent to assure your Majesty, that you will always find in the devotion of the nation the resources necessary to disconcert ambitious views, and repel unjust aggressions.

"Your Majesty has claimed from the Tribunate the same assistance, and the same zeal which you have experienced in its preceding Sessions. Sir, in seconding your Majesty, with all its means, and all its influence, the Tribunate will only obey the sentiment of its duties, the wish of the French people, and the affections which connect it irrevocably with your sacred person, and your august family."

The following passages were in the reply of the Emperor: His Majesty, recollecting the proofs of devotion given by the Tribunate to the country and his person, upon the most important occasions, and a long time acquainted with the sentiments of that body, said, that he could add nothing to the sentiments which he had manifested at the opening of the Session, if it were not the expression of his particular regard for each of the Members of the Tribunate.

BY THE MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

ACCOUNTS from the Ohio river, (says the Kentucky Gazette of the 5th inst.) represent the destruction of Boats, and loss of property by the ice, as being very considerable. It is said that upwards of 200 craft of various descriptions have passed the mouth of Kentucky river, in cakes of ice; some of them having persons on board frozen to death.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

Captain Stanton of the ship Neptune, arrived last night from Cadiz, informs that though that port was blockaded by nine British ships of war, yet they suffered American vessels to go in and come out without molestation, provided they had no contraband articles on board.

BOSTON, March 5.

A copy of the Spanish Manifesto against Great-Britain, has been received by our Government. It concludes with the determination of his Catholic Majesty to commence war without the usual declaration, in imitation of the proceeding of the British.

Private information from Cadiz, states, that a squadron was fitting out there to act in concert with the French. There was a vague report that an army was to be raised, placed under the command of Moreau, and sent against Gibraltar.

A letter from Syracuse, of November 9, says, Naples is in possession of the French, and the royal family are at Palermo. Lord Nelson is going to England on account of ill-health.

A letter from an American Officer, dated off Tripoli, October 6, says "We have taken 5 prizes, large ships loaded with powder and ball, bound into Tripoli, which we have sent into Malta, where they have been condemned. In the course of 12 days we are to make a general attack. A few days ago, we took three of the Philadelphia's late crew in one of the enemy's gun-boats, as they and a number more have turned Turks. Ships here, Constellation, Constitution, President, Congress, and Essex—brigs, Syren, Argus and Vixen—sch'rs, Experiment and Enterprize."

Commodore Preble arrived at New-York on the 25th ult. from the Mediterranean, in the frigate John Adams, and proceeded immediately for Washington. Mr. N. Morris of the Navy, also came passenger in the frigate: which brought home eight Tripolitan prisoners. Mr. Consul O'Brien has not arrived. The John Adams sailed from Naples Dec. 23, and from Gibraltar January 10.—At Naples, the French were momently expected, and the King had made arrangements for retiring to Sicily. British influence prevailed with the ministry; but the people, by their repeated misfortunes, had become abject and spiritless.—The French fleet at Toulon was believed to be destined against Sicily; but as its sailing was prevented by the British, it was expected the French would invade that island by crossing the Straits of Messina, against which attempt the Sicilians were making the best preparations they could, under the directions of the British. Ten gun-boats had arrived at Algeziras, and a large number more were daily expected. It was supposed Gibraltar would be declared in a state of blockade. Danish and Swedish vessels have been embargoed in the ports of Spain. The Emperor of Russia continues to strengthen Corfu, in the neighbourhood of which he keeps a considerable squadron. It is conjectured, that in this arrangement he has two objects in view; first to assist the King of Naples in defending Sicily, and secondly, to oppose any designs the French may have against Egypt, or any other of the Turkish Provinces.—The Epidemic fever continued to rage at Cadiz on the 1st of January.—At Malaga, it had so far disappeared, that the 10th of January was appointed for the re-opening of the port.—Gibraltar was nearly free from the fever. The garrison had been reinforced, and Gen. Fox had taken the command. At Alicant, Barcelona and Leghorn, the fever had nearly ceased. The acquisition of Louisiana rendered the United States the object of jealousy in Europe; and, when circumstances would permit, it was expected the possession would be disputed.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1805.

"*Be Just, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's,
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Brig, Polly, Almy, Martinique
German-Peggy, Landers, Havanna
John, Tayer, Ditto
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POETRY.

FROM THE PORT-FOLIO.

THE CORONATION OF BONAPARTE.

By Dr. J. E. Stock, of the city of Bristol, England.

LO! where th' Uſurper proudly rides,
While ſhouting thouſands fill the way;
And onward preſs, in ceaſeleſs tides,
To view the pageant of the day.

Polluting yonder ſacred fane,
Before the altar, view him bend!
While kneeling atheiſts, in his train,
With impious mockery attend!

The deed is done!—Behold him now,
With ev'ry ſecret wiſh complete,—
A diadem around his brow,—
A nation crouching at his feet!

But thou, who may'ſt this ſcene ſurvey,
Though Enghien's Duke lie low in duſt—
An exile ſad though Louis ſtray,
Still deem not Providence unjuſt.

E'en now, in this inebriate hour,
Remorſe her ſcorpion laſh ſhall ſhake;
And, from his giddy dream of pow'r,
Bid him to ten-fold horror wake.

E'en as the prieſt, enrob'd in white,
Shall raiſe the myſtic chalice high,
The poiſon'd cup ſhall blaſt his ſight,
That bade his wounded followers die.

And when the thund'ring cannons roar,
The ſound, to him, ſhall ſeem to tell
The deed of that accurſed hour,
When foes *unarm'd* at *Jaffa* fell.

And when the cenſer borne along
Shall waft its fragrant volumes round,
Their griſly forms ſhall round him throng,
And point to many a gaping wound.

While darkneſs floats before his ſight,
The tapers, that the ſhrine illume,
Shall call to mind that fearful night,
Which witneſs'd Enghien's murd'rous doom!

To view ſhall riſe the fatal wood,
While, gleaming thro' the midnight air,
The torches o'er the ſcene of blood
Shall caſt a ſad ſepulchral glare.

While ſcenes like theſe around him preſs,
And e'en to madneſs fire his brain,
The blood-ſtain'd tyrant ſhall confeſs
Ambition's proudeſt dreams are vain.

Though pomp and ſplendor beam around,
His eye views ſcenes of death alone;
Though muſic breathes her ſofteſt ſound,
He only hears th' expiring groan!

Though horror raiſe his briſtling hair,
Convulſive though his eye balls roll,
To Heav'n he dares not raiſe one prav'r—
Blood—blood ſits heavy on his ſoul!

Mortal! how low ſoe'er thy lot,
If guilt be to thy breaſt unknown,
Go—hail with joy thy humble cot,
Nor envy *his* imperial throne.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XXII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

WHOEVER has made accurate obſervations on men and manners, will eaſily perceive, that the praiſe of goodneſs of heart is uſually accompanied with an oblique inſinuation of intellectual imbecility. I believe him to a well-meaning man, ſays the malignant panegyriſt, and if there is any fault in him, it will be found rather in his head than in his heart. Nothing could be better contrived, by a crafty and envious world, to render this amiable quality contemptible, than to repreſent it as the effect, or as the companion of folly.

It is indeed true, that innocence and integrity are uſually accompanied with ſimplicity; not, however, with that ſort of ſimplicity, which is ſometimes ſynonymous with folly; but with an amiable openneſs of manners, which had rather loſe its objects, than obtain them by deceit; which leads the tongue boldly to ſpeak, what the heart honeſtly conceives. If we weigh the ſatisfactions, of an open and upright conduct, of a clear conſcience, and of that liberty which we enjoy by thinking, ſpeaking, and acting, without mean and ſervile reſtraints; it will, I believe, be found, that this ſimplicity is true wiſdom, and that the cunning of the worldly wiſe, is real and egregious imprudence.

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To LEASE, for One Year,

From the 25th of March next,

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GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

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A GENERAL aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography, abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above, Seaman's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind, by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchaſed elſ where.

Newport, March 3, 1805.

Rhodes & Hammond,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, in Newport, No. 103, Thames-ſtreet,
(By Wholeſale and Retail)

JAMAICA Spirits, 4th-proof, of an excellent flavour, and at a very-low price.
Cognac and Alicant Brandy.
Holland's Gin, of a ſuperior quality.
Sugars. Havanna and Surinam, in hogſheads, boxes, and barrels, of a good quality, and very ſuitable for Retailing.
Loaf Sugar.
Wines. Vidona and Sherry, of the 1ſt quality.
Warranted TEAS. Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea.
Indigo. Spaniſh Flote, and French.
Salt-petre—Pepper—Ginger—Caſſia.
Benninghove's Snuff—Glaſs-Ware.
Superfine Flour, &c. &c.

ALSO,

500 buſhels Salt, ſuitable for the Fiſhing buſineſs.
400 buſhels coarſe Exuma Salt.
10 barrels meſs Pork—and
1 Ton Redwood.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

JOHN STEVENS,

TIN-PLATE WORKER.

Hereby informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has taken the Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Joſeph Mumford, deceaſed, in Thames-ſtreet, where may be had all kinds of Tin-Ware, at the ſhorteſt notice, and as cheap as can be purchaſed in the State.—All favours gratefully acknowledged.—Caſh, and the higheſt price, given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

(if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale) at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown, on Tower-Hill, on Monday the 25th Day of March enſuing, at Ten o'Clock, A M (if fair Weather, if not, the firſt fair Day after)

ALL the Stock that is now on the Farm occupied by the ſubſcriber, conſiſting of 150 Sheep, 20 Cows, 6 Oxen, 10 Head of young Stock, 2 Horſes.—Alſo 2 Ox-Carts, and a number of farming Utenſils.

JOHN WATSON.

South-Kingſtown, February 21, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe and Orchard thereon, now in the poſſeſſion of Josiah Barber—An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms of payment made eaſy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

FOR SALE,

(If applied for ſoon)

ABOUT Ten Thouſand Feet of Yellow-Pine Timber, or Scantling, of good length and ſize, very cheap for caſh or approved credit.—Enquire at the Store of Capt *Simon Davis*, or Mr. *Robert Stevens*'s Wharf.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

THE Subſcriber, being appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of Stephen Deblois, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to Stephen Deblois, or

JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 23, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter ſtrained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport——He has alſo for Sale, beſt Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

Have juſt received, in addition to their former Aſſortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be diſpoſed of on the lowed poſſible terms.

French-Town Catholic Seminary LOTTERY.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, That the above LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing, at Eaſt-Greenwich, on Thurſday, the 14th day of March enſuing, and will continue, from day to day, (Sundays excepted) until completed. And the ſubſcribers hereby pledge themſelves for the fulfilment thereof.

Thomas Fry,
Pardon Tillinghast,
George Card,
} *Managers.*

East-Greenwich, Feb. 12, 1805.

*** Tickets, at Two Dollars 50 Cents each, may be had of either of the Managers, or at this Office, if applied for ſoon.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

MEIN & ROGERS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amſterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spaniſh Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (ſuperfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I and Bourbon, beſt quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter caſk.
Imperial, Hyſon, young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per cheſt.

Alſo, a general aſſortment of Groceries, wholeſale and retail at the loweſt prices, and a large aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

N. B. A conſignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS. BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

ALSO,

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

LIKEWISE,

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Iſland of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Cribs, and other buildings thereon ſtanding.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport

February 1, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the eſtate of her late huſband, *Nathan B Miller*, of Newport, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-caſk.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or leſſer quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogſhead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the caſk.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Eſſence of Spruce do. and 1 box of freſh Muſtard; alſo ſix large braſs Kettles—All of which ſhe will diſpoſe of, as low as can be purchaſed in this town

Newport, May 11, 1804.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid George Gibbs, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING,
} *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the eſtate of George Gibbs, deceaſed, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-houſe of Gibbs & Channing, and adjuſt the ſame; as after that period, the unadjuſted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to ſettle.

Newport, January 1ſt, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glaſs Ware; each containing 80 ſtraws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per ſtraw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glaſſes, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Caſes.
100 barrels of freſh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good ſhipping Herring.

Newport, April 6, 1804.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

BARCELONA Brandy.
Beſt Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Caſks New Rice.
Ruſſia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Freſh ſuperfine Flour.

Newport, October 26, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of Elizabeth Miller, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

Juſt Landed and for Sale by

WILLIAM CROOKE,

FIFTY Boxes of Freſh Raiſins—and 15 Caſks of freſh Figs.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, from among the Goods ſaved from the Wreck of the Brig Minerva, ſtranded on Beaver-Tail, on the 27th ult. One Bale containing twenty pieces of fine German ſhirting Linen; One Bale, containing five pieces of Ruſſia Sheeting; and One Bale, containing two pieces of Ruſſia Duck.——As very few ſuch Linens are imported, it is requeſted that Shop-Keepers and others will be upon the look out, if any are offered for ſale. Whoever will give information ſo that the thief or thieves may be brought to juſtice, and the Goods recovered, ſhall be entitled to the above reward and *Fifty Dollars* for the Goods only,—neceſſary charges will be paid by,

SIMON DAVIS, of Newport, or
JAMES D'WOLFE, of Briſtol.

January 9th, 1805

BONNET PAPER,

Of the beſt kind, by the dozen or ſingle Sheet, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, very CHEAP.

October 26, 1804.

POETRY.

FROM THE PORT-FOLIO.

THE CORONATION OF BONAPARTE.

By Dr. J. E. Stock, of the city of Bristol, England.

LO! where th' Uſurper proudly rides,
While ſhouting thouſands fill the way;
And onward preſs, in ceaſeleſs tides,
To view the pageant of the day.

Polluting yonder ſacred fane,
Before the altar, view him bend!
While kneeling atheiſts, in his train,
With impious mockery attend!

The deed is done!—Behold him now,
With ev'ry ſecret wiſh complete,—
A diadem around his brow,—
A nation crouching at his feet!

But thou, who may'ſt this ſcene ſurvey,
Though Enghien's Duke lie low in duſt—
An exile ſad though Louis ſtray,
Still deem not Providence unjuſt.

E'en now, in this inebriate hour,
Remorſe her ſcorpion laſh ſhall ſhake;
And, from his giddy dream of pow'r,
Bid him to ten-fold horror wake.

E'en as the prieſt, enrob'd in white,
Shall raiſe the myſtic chalice high,
The poiſon'd cup ſhall blaſt his ſight,
That bade his wounded followers die.

And when the thund'ring cannons roar,
The ſound, to him, ſhall ſeem to tell
The deed of that accurſed hour,
When foes *unarm'd* at *Jaffa* fell.

And when the cenſer borne along
Shall waft its fragrant volumes round,
Their griſly forms ſhall round him throng,
And point to many a gaping wound.

While darkneſs floats before his ſight,
The tapers, that the ſhrine illume,
Shall call to mind that fearful night,
Which witneſs'd Enghien's murd'rous doom!

To view ſhall riſe the fatal wood,
While, gleaming thro' the midnight air,
The torches o'er the ſcene of blood
Shall caſt a ſad ſepulchral glare.

While ſcenes like theſe around him preſs,
And e'en to madneſs fire his brain,
The blood-ſtain'd tyrant ſhall confeſs
Ambition's proudeſt dreams are vain.

Though pomp and ſplendor beam around,
His eye views ſcenes of death alone;
Though muſic breathes her ſofteſt ſound,
He only hears th' expiring groan!

Though horror raiſe his briſtling hair,
Convulſive though his eye balls roll,
To Heav'n he dares not raiſe one pray'r—
Blood—blood ſits heavy on his ſoul!

Mortal! how low ſoe'er thy lot,
If guilt be to thy breaſt unknown,
Go—hail with joy thy humble cot,
Nor envy *his* imperial throne.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XXII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

WHOEVER has made accurate obſervations on men and manners, will eaſily perceive, that the praiſe of goodneſs of heart is uſually accompanied with an oblique inſinuation of intellectual imbecility. I believe him to a well-meaning man, ſays the malignant panegyriſt, and if there is any fault in him, it will be found rather in his head than in his heart. Nothing could be better contrived, by a crafty and envious world, to render this amiable quality contemptible, than to repreſent it as the effect, or as the companion of folly.

It is indeed true, that innocence and integrity are uſually accompanied with ſimplicity; not, however, with that ſort of ſimplicity, which is ſometimes ſynonymous with folly; but with an amiable openneſs of manners, which had rather loſe its objects, than obtain them by deceit; which leads the tongue boldly to ſpeak, what the heart honeſtly conceives. If we weigh the ſatisfactions, of an open and upright conduct, of a clear conſcience, and of that liberty which we enjoy by thinking, ſpeaking, and acting, without mean and ſervile reſtraints; it will, I believe, be found, that this ſimplicity is true wiſdom, and that the cunning of the worldly wiſe, is real and egregious imprudence.

Goodneſs of heart, whether it be a natural or acquired goodneſs, is, indeed, in every reſpect, the higheſt excellence.—It is the only quality, which can reſcue human nature, from the diſgraces and miſery of its wretched weakneſſes, and its powerful tendencies to evil. It raiſes the poor worm, that otherwiſe crawls on a dunghill, and ſtings and bites his wretched companions, to an exalted place in the ſcale of being, and cauſes him to aſſimilate with the divine nature.

To LEASE, for One Year,

From the 25th of March next,

THE FARM, in Portſmouth, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Out-Houſes thereon ſtanding, belonging to the ſubſcribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL aſſortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's Engliſh Reader; do. Engliſh Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morſe's and Dwight's Geography, abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webſter's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or ſingle; Dictionaries; Teſtaments, &c. &c.—Alſo an aſſortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or ſingle quire; Dutch Quills of the beſt kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; beſt Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Alſo for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an aſſortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the beſt kind, by the dozen or ſingle ſheet.—Likewiſe a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchaſed elſ where.

Newport, March 3, 1805.

Rhodes & Hammond,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, in Newport, No. 103, Thames-ſtreet,
(By Wholeſale and Retail)

JAMAICA Spirits, 4th-proof, of an excellent flavour, and at a very-low price.
Cognac and Alicant Brandy.
Holland's Gin, of a ſuperior quality.
Sugars. Havanna and Surinam, in hogſheads, boxes, and barrels, of a good quality, and very ſuitable for Retailing.
Loaf Sugar.
Wines. Vidona and Sherry, of the 1ſt quality.
Warranted TEAS. Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea.
Indigo. Spaniſh Flote, and French.
Salt-petre—Pepper—Ginger—Caſſia.
Benninghove's Snuff—Glaſs-Ware.
Superfine Flour, &c. &c.

ALSO,

500 buſhels Salt, ſuitable for the Fiſhing buſineſs.
400 buſhels coarſe Exuma Salt.
10 barrels meſs Pork—and
1 Ton Redwood.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

JOHN STEVENS,

TIN-PLATE WORKER,

Hereby informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,

THAT he has taken the Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Joſeph Mumford, deceaſed, in Thames-ſtreet, where may be had all kinds of Tin-Ware, at the ſhorteſt notice, and as cheap as can be purchaſed in the State.—All favours gratefully acknowledged.—Caſh, and the higheſt price, given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

(if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale) at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown, on Tower-Hill, on Monday the 25th Day of March enſuing, at Ten o'Clock, A M (if fair Weather, if not, the firſt fair Day after)

ALL the Stock that is now on the Farm occupied by the ſubſcriber, conſiſting of 150 Sheep, 20 Cows, 6 Oxen, 10 Head of young Stock, 2 Horſes.—Alſo 2 Ox-Carts, and a number of farming Utenſils.

JOHN WATSON.

South-Kingſtown, February 21, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe and Orchard thereon, now in the poſſeſſion of JOSIAH BARBER—An indiſputable title will be given, and the terms of payment made eaſy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

FOR SALE,

(If applied for ſoon)

ABOUT Ten Thouſand Feet of Yellow-Pine Timber, or Scantling, of good length and ſize, very cheap for caſh or approved credit.—Enquire at the Store of Capt. *Simon Davis*, on Mr. *Robert Stevens*'s Wharf.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

THE Subſcriber, being appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to Stephen Deblois, or

JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 23, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter ſtrained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport.——He has alſo for Sale, beſt Holland's GIN.

Newport, January 11, 1805.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

Have juſt received, in addition to their former Aſſortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt poſſible terms.

French-Town Catholic Seminary LOTTERY.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, That the above LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing, at Eaſt-Greenwich, on Thurſday, the 14th day of March enſuing, and will continue, from day to day, (Sundays excepted) until completed. And the ſubſcribers hereby pledge themſelves for the fulfilment thereof.

THOMAS FRY,
PARDON TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE CARD,
} *Managers.*

East-Greenwich, Feb. 12, 1805.

*** Tickets, at Two Dollars 50 Cents each, may be had of either of the Managers, or at this Office, if applied for ſoon.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

MEIN & ROGERS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amſterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spaniſh Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (ſuperfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I and Bourbon, beſt quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter caſk.
Imperial, Hyſon, young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per cheſt.

Alſo, a general aſſortment of Groceries, wholeſale and retail at the loweſt prices, and a large aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

N. B. A conſignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.

Newport, June 1, 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

ALSO,

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

LIKEWISE,

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1804.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of the Iſland of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Cribs, and other buildings thereon ſtanding.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport

Februaary 1, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the eſtate of her late huſband, *Nathan B Miller*, of Newport, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-caſk.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or leſſer quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogſhead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the caſk.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Eſſence of Spruce do. and 1 box of freſh Muſtard; alſo ſix large braſs Kettles.—All of which ſhe will diſpoſe of, as low as can be purchaſed in this town

Newport, May 11, 1804.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Caſh will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE GIBBS, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid George Gibbs, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING,
} *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the eſtate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceaſed, requeſt all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-houſe of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjuſt the ſame; as after that period, the unadjuſted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to ſettle.

Newport, January 1ſt, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glaſs Ware; each containing 80 ſtraws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per ſtraw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glaſſes, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Caſes.
100 barrels of freſh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good ſhipping Herring.

Newport, April 6, 1804.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

BARCELONA Brandy.
Beſt Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Caſks New Rice.
Ruſſia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Freſh ſuperfine Flour.

Newport, October 26, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

Juſt Landed and for Sale by

WILLIAM CROOKE,

FIFTY Boxes of Freſh Raiſins—and 15 Caſks of freſh Figs.

Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, from among the Goods ſaved from the Wreck of the Brig Minerva, ſtranded on Beaver-Tail, on the 27th ult. One Bale containing twenty pieces of fine German ſhirting Linen; One Bale, containing five pieces of Ruſſia Sheeting; and One Bale, containing two pieces of Ruſſia Duck.——As very few ſuch Linens are imported, it is requeſted that Shop-Keepers and others will be upon the look out, if any are offered for ſale. Whoever will give information ſo that the thief or thieves may be brought to juſtice and the Goods recovered, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and *Fifty Dollars* for the Goods only.—All neceſſary charges will be paid by,

SIMON DAVIS, of Newport, or
JAMES D'WOLFE, of Briſtol.

January 9th, 1805

BONNET PAPER,

Of the beſt kind, by the dozen or ſingle Sheet, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, very CHEAP.

October 26, 1804.